

Charlevoix County Herald.

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No 36

A Hardware Change

Stroebel Bros. are Successor to
W. A. Loveday & Co

A change of more than passing importance took place this week in business circles of our village when the firm of W. A. Loveday & Co. sold to Stroebel Bros. their large line of Hardware. The change has been contemplated for some time, but only of recent date has anything definite materialized. The gentleman who takes possession are both past the novice stage in Hardware. W. A. Stroebel comes from Beaverton where he has been in the Hardware business for a number of years. Carl Stroebel of Ishpeming is already well-known in this vicinity having been in the Hardware business at Central Lake for a number of years.

We predict for them utmost success and feel sure that they will continue to give the citizens of this place a first class Hardware.

As for the retiring gentleman—W. A. Loveday—we will have him with us yet as he will most likely devote part of his attention to the Electric Light Plant here—which is one of the best in the state. Mr. Loveday has been connected with the Hardware business here for the past 17 years.

Couldn't Drown 'Em Out.

'Twas a crowd of half a dozen boys down on State-st Saturday night that furnished amusement for the passing spectator. It was a balmy evening—the first real taste of spring we've had—and a bunch of frogs in a nearby puddle, were doing their best to herald the coming of spring. But the boys, seemingly, hadn't had their share of winter, so decided to keep the frogs quiet. For hours they were lined up around that puddle heaving everything moveable in sight into the water to scare Mr. Frog and his cohorts into silence. As the town clock began to register the midnight hour, the boys made one grand effort to still the tumult. They lined up on the walk, waited till the "concert of the powers" was at its height, and then, altogether, leaved a log into the pond. It stopped the singing of the frogs and the boys started for home. Hardly had they begun their homeward journey, however, when one young frog yelled cheerfully "Knee deep, knee deep," and another sang out "Come across, come across," while a frog of more mature years ventured the suggestion that they ought to "Go around, go around." Then they joined in chorus and sang the song of springtime till morning when the temperature suddenly dropped, a scum of ice appeared over the pond, and that which the boys had labored so hard for hours to accomplish was consummated by the dying breath of winter.

Russia the Under Dog.

On the one hand we have Russia—the most formidable military power in the world—with her huge army of picked young men, case-hardened by their early life, inured to privation; blindly courageous; simple, honest and pious, somewhat lacking in initiative perhaps, and apt to be at a loss if their officers are killed, yet withal a splendid type of soldier. She is fighting six thousand miles away from her base, and these six thousand miles for many months of the year lie across a vast waste of snow and ice where the temperature is mostly below zero.

On the other hand we have the Japanese—fishermen in stormy seas, pirates, mariners, born fighters; active, aggressive, full of initiative; bold, resolute and cunning warriors, and fighting practically on their own ground. They have an army known to be one of the best drilled machines in the world, a navy superbly manned and absolutely up to date in torpedo practice.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to understand why Japan should challenge our sympathy as the under dog in the fight. It is Russia who is the under dog.—From the Metropolitan Magazine for May.

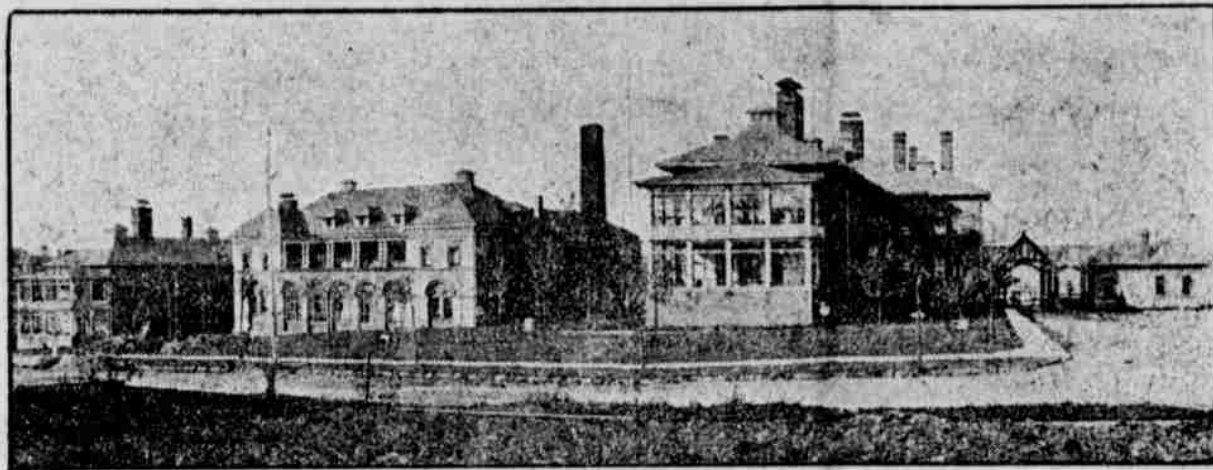
Don't miss the Matinee this p. m. at Loveday Opera House. The Hunt Stock Co. Present "Only a Country Girl." Prices—School children 10c Adults 25c

No seats reserved
Doors open at 1: standard time, Curtain at 2 o'clock.

A fine opportunity for people in the country to take their children to fine entertainment in day time.

The Hospital of the University of Michigan.

Through the courtesy of Shirley W. Smith, publisher of the University of Michigan News-Letter, The Herald is enabled this week to publish a cut of and an article pertaining to the above Hospital,



In the photograph above of the University hospital at Ann Arbor the main ward of the hospital is at the right. At the left is the west pavilion, and between the two appears the Palmer ward. Behind the Palmer ward is situated the Nurses' Home and the pavilion connecting the east and west wards. At the extreme right is office. Just beyond this, though not shown in the picture, the new psychopathic ward has now been practically completed. The hospital stands on a bluff, giving a magnificent view up and down the Huron river valley.

Up to 1875 the hospital facilities of the University of Michigan were inadequate. In 1875 the legislature gave \$8000 for a hospital conditional upon the payment to the University treasury of \$4000 by the city of Ann Arbor. The citizens subscribed the money, and the medical faculty was authorized to adopt plans, the total expenditure to be limited to \$10,000. The date 1873 is of special interest in the history of American hospitals and medical schools. In that year Johns Hopkins gave thirteen acres of land to the city of Baltimore, and two millions of dollars, soon increased to three millions, yielding an annual income of \$180,000 for a hospital and training school for nurses, with the purpose that the institution should form part of a medical school.

Not dismayed by the difference between the munificence of the eastern millionaire and their own modest capital, the University authorities erected two wards, with other rooms, completing them in 1876. These frame buildings, used since 1891 by the dental faculty, have often been criticised as out of place in a University founded as a permanent institution. Such criticism is based on ignorance of the history of hospital architecture. When built, they represented advanced ideas, according to which it was better to erect cheap barracks that could, without great pecuniary loss, be burned in a few years when they became, as was then thought inevitable, hopelessly saturated with germs of disease. The buildings had room for fifty patients. There was at first no clinical amphitheater, that being built in 1879, and up to that time the clinics were held, as before, in the upper lecture room of the medical building. In this hospital the service rapidly increased, and within a very few years it became obvious that more room was needed. The wards originally intended for fifty patients often had to shelter eighty, with corresponding difficulty in ventilation and administration, as well as with unavoidable discomfort to the patients, and impossibility of the best results in teaching. But not until 1891 was another hospital built. The new building, the largest one of the present group, was evidently planned as part of a large system, and the failure to provide some of the buildings, made the hospital seem less commodious than the old one. The latter had been forced to eighty beds at times, yet the new building was planned for only sixty-five. The result was before the new hospital was formally opened, in 1892, an extra row of beds had to be put into the wards.

Nevertheless the new hospital represented progress. The introduction of a training school for nurses (1891) was perhaps the most important single step in the history of the hospital. In a small room a clinical laboratory was fitted up, and for several years it gave students facilities such as they never had before. At intervals other improvements suggested that the days of 1876-1890 were not likely to be repeated. The office building (1896) gave room for a better clinical laboratory

in the old office, and a much needed room on the men's ward; the sun parlors (1897) furnished an important addition; the nurses' home (1898), permitted one more room in the old building to be used for other purposes, besides bringing the nurses under one roof, and also supplied a dining-room. The transformation of the old laundry into an isolation hospital (1898), small as it is, has been of inestimable value, not only in assuring greater safety to the wards, but in teaching. Patients with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and even one of pest, have been safely demonstrated to the students, as they could not have been in the basement previously used. The hospital now has perhaps the most complete laundry plant in the state; and the heating of all the buildings is done by a boiler-house specially for the hospital. The occupation of the western pavilion in 1901, when the homeopathic department left this building for a new hospital in another part of the city, added room for about fifty more patients besides more room for laboratories, and another amphitheater. Finally in 1904, we find the Palmer ward and the psychopathic hospital completed. The hospital now has about 211 beds, including three in the isolation hospital. With the exception of the isolation hospital, the beds are filled all the time, with patients often waiting for admission to the hospital. The medical, surgical, gynecologic, and neurologic clinics have each laboratories where the necessary diagnostic work can be done; the new buildings give room for an X-ray apparatus, and a place for the more thorough use

of water as a remedial agent.

A hospital that has no wants, however, is in a perilous state, and the University hospital is far from being in that situation. First of all must be mentioned a number of new wards. The two main pavilions were planned for 111 beds, instead of the 151 now in use. This means that the wards are overfilled, and that frequent overhauling and repairs, so necessary in any place where much work is being done, are impossible while the overcrowding lasts. The Palmer ward and psychopathic hospital will not relieve this, nor will they meet another pressing want. The doctors are still obliged to keep at least three distinct classes of patients,—that is, patients belonging to three different clinics, in every ward. This involves a certain amount of minor unpleasantness, sometimes, to patients, and it interferes very seriously with the teaching.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS THROWN AWAY.

Mr. W. W. Baker of Plainview, Neb., writes: "My wife had lung trouble for over fifteen years. We tried a number of doctors and spent over a thousand dollars without any relief. She was very low and I lost all hope, when a friend suggested trying Foley's Honey and Tar, which I did; and thanks be to this great remedy, it saved her life. She is stronger and enjoys better health than she has ever known in ten years. We shall never without Foley's Honey and Tar and would ask those afflicted to try it." sold by L. C. Madison.

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C. H. Whittington

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We are constantly adding new goods to our stock and are making prices satisfactory to all, fully appreciating the extensive business diverted to us. We pride ourselves in keeping our stock fresh by selling at small profits and quick sales. Come and see us, we are sure to please you on quality, price and treatment.

Crockery Lamps Glassware
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Rindge Shoe for everyday wear



Hard Pan Shoes \$2.50

Oregon Calf Shoes, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00

These are only a few of the numerous good things we have in Shoes.



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